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S E C R E T

COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT NO. CS K-311/04693-64

SUBJECT Preliminary Interrogation Report
of East German Psychologist,
Serial #167

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REFERENCES

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FIELD REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: DS-167

1. This is to advise you that the Defector Reception Center (Germany) is now ready to receive specific questions for use in the intelligence exploitation of the defector source described in the attached preliminary interrogation report.
2. General topics of source's knowledgeability as shown in the attached preliminary interrogation report will be covered in subsequent reports. Should you have specific requirements which you feel might be overlooked in the current interrogation, you may submit them now through your normal requirements channels.
3. Your questions should be accompanied by as much background data as possible and should be submitted to your requirements officer as soon as possible.

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PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION REPORT ON DEFECTOR SERIAL #167

SUBJECT: DS-167, an East German psychologist by training, subsequently transferred to work in the field of physiological optics at the Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy, Berlin/Adlershof¹, defected with his fiancée in West Berlin on 28 August 1964. His claimed reason for defection was his general dissatisfaction with conditions in East Germany, and especially his unhappiness with the Berlin wall, which separated him from his mother and sister, both residing in West Berlin.

1. Personal Data

DS-167 was born in Berlin-Neukoelln (presently West Berlin), Germany, on 15 October 1925, the son of a chauffeur. He left home shortly after World War II, to accept employment as an elementary school teacher. He married Annelise Krumbiegel, but was divorced in April 1963. He was accompanied on his defection to the West by his fiancée, Silvia Schueler, an East German kindergarten nurse, born in Berlin-Pankow on 15 September 1943. DS-167 states he joined the German Socialist Party (SPD) in East Germany in 1945, and automatically became a member of the Communist Party when the two parties were merged in 1946. He further states he remained a nominal member until 1959, when he was dropped from the Party rolls because of lack of interest in Party activities. It appears that his fiancée's strong pro-West attitude was a factor in his decision to come to the West.

2. Qualifications

From his employment at the Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy, DS-167 is well informed on activities, organization, and personnel at the optics half of the institute. In 1957 he was sent on a three-week official orientation visit to Czechoslovakia, where he visited the Institute of Neuro-Physiology in Prague, and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava.² He also had the opportunity to attend congresses on psychology at Bonn (1960), Heidelberg (1959), and Paris (1960). DS-167 is very cooperative and willing to give all the information he has. Except for specific dates, he appears to have a good memory and an ability to recall details. He expresses himself clearly. Although no attempt has been or will be made to establish his bona fides, he has been identified and there is no reason to expect his information to be anything but accurate and reliable.

3. Languages

DS-167 has a fair command of French in addition to his native German.

4. Education

1931 - 1936 Elementary school in Berlin-Neukoelln, Germany

1936 - 1943 Secondary school (Realgymnasium) in Berlin-Neukoelln. In 1945, immediately after the war, he returned for a short time in order to complete his studies at this school.

1/ Institut fuer Optiks und Spektroskopie "AS".

2/ Not specifically identified by Source.

S E C R E T

1949 - 1958 Humboldt University in East Berlin, majoring in psychology. He graduated with a degree in psychology in 1953. After obtaining his degree he accepted employment as an assistant professor at the university. At the same time, he engaged in research work at the university's Institute of Psychology, from where, in 1957, he was awarded his doctorate (rer. nat.) in psychology.

5. Employment

1945 - 1949 Teacher at an elementary school in Beeskow, District of Frankfurt/Oder, East Germany.

1953 - 1958 Assistant professor of psychology at Humboldt University's Institute of Psychology. There he also engaged in research work in the field of experimental child psychology.

1958 - 1964 Upon the recommendation of the then head of the Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy, Berlin/Adlershof, DS-167 voluntarily transferred to the institute's optics element. The institute was subordinate to the Academy of Sciences. As a scientific researcher he first worked on experiments in perception, particularly stereoscopic and stroboscopic work, and on experimental electrophysiology of the eye. In 1960, shortly after the Physiological Optics Laboratory was organized, DS-167 became its chief.

6. Military Service

DS-167 was drafted into the German army in 1943. After one month of basic training at the Grafenwoehr training area, he was sent to the Russian front, where he remained until spring 1944. After a short tour of duty in France, he was chosen to attend an officer's candidate school near Brno, Czechoslovakia, from where at the end of 1944, he graduated with the rank of lieutenant. Early in 1945 he was sent to the front in Hungary, where he was wounded and transferred to a military hospital in Vienna. He left the hospital on his own to evade the approaching Red Army. Source then made his way home to Berlin. He has had no subsequent military service or affiliation.

7. Knowledgeability

From employment.

- (a) Experimented with mechanical eye shield requested by the East German Army for troops employing tactical atomic weapons. Of simple construction and made of copper foil, the shield screened out 75 per cent of light. Date of information: Summer 1963.
 - (b) Own section's work since summer 1963 with Dr. Ivan Sipos of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Purpose of this incompleted project was to measure human capacity to comprehend and react to various types of visual signals under different conditions. Results were needed to design better traffic and railroad signals, but were also considered significant for solving some problems of
- 1/ Die Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

pilots flying supersonic aircraft. Full details on the work completed up to his defection.

- (c) Studied how the eye reacts to temporary blindness and how long it takes to recover. Detailed information on the apparatus used and the experiments. Date of information: 1960-1964.
- (d) Own work on retinal reaction to various light stimuli, measured by electro-retinogram (ERG). Detailed information. 1960-1964.
- (e) Own studies of application of the laser in retina operations in the eye. Detailed information. 1963-1964.
- (f) New method for measuring retina-cortical time (RCT). Detailed information. 1963-1964.
- (g) Own work on an improved clinical double-microscope using a rotating frosted glass and resulting in a wider aperture. Details. 1963-1964.
- (h) From general to fragmentary information on experiments conducted by his colleague, geophysicist Kurt Lenz (chief of the institute's Laboratory for Monochromatic Rays), with a miniature ruby laser to establish the laser's penetrating power through various materials, including metal foils, also its efficacy in destroying diseased cells. In addition, he has a little information on Lenz's work in the basement of the institute on construction of a laser, purportedly an optical radar device. Source is familiar with the outward appearance of the optical radar device. Date of information: 1964.
- (i) Fragmentary information on development of ruby and gas lasers at the institute, primarily for VEB Carl Zeiss Jena.
- (j) Own work on development of a flash adapter, which was used to measure eye reaction to various light intensities; also a contact lens electrode to be used with the electro-retinogram.
- (k) Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy: organization, activities, objectives, and personnel at the Optics element of the institute; but only from general to fragmentary information on the spectroscopy element.

8. Published Works

- (a) Concerning the problem of quantity distinction in children from 3 to 5 years of age. Zeitschrift der Psychologie, 1954.
- (b) The acquaintance with numbers and number formation in early childhood. *ibid*, 1957.
- (c) Physiological special study development in recent years. *ibid*, 1956.

- (d) Neuro-psychological fundamentals of personality. Chapter 1, Manual of Psychol., H V Berlin, 1958.
- (e) Endemic fundamentals of personality. Chapter 1, ibid, 1958.
- (f) Thought, intelligence, and talent. Chapter 1, ibid, 1958.
- (g) Binocular occurrences of depth contrasts in tests with dissimilar half-image figures. Zeitschrift der Psychologie, 1959.
- (h) A theoretical field model for binocular phenomenon of non-punctual position finding. Beitraege zur Angewandten Forschung, 1960.
- (i) Measurement of the phenomenal picture depth in pseudoscopic experiments. Berichte Deutscher Kongresse fuer Psychol., 1960.
- (j) On the occurrence of geometric-optic distortion phenomenon. Optometrie, 1961.
- (k) Field theoretical investigation of stroboscopic effects. Acta Psychologica, 1961.
- (l) Stereoscopic vision and accident occurrence. Zeitschrift der Verkehrs Psychologie und Verkehrsmeldungen, 1961.
- (m) "Optical Perception," an article published in the Brockhaus ABC of Optics, 1961.
- (n) Stroboscopic investigation of the binocular field of vision. Published in the "Sitzungsberater," of the Berliner Physiologische Geseleschaft, 1961.
- (o) Successive time measurement of stereoscopic half pictures. Zeitschrift der Psychologie, 1963.
- (p) Blind sensitivity measured with the optical flicker fusion frequency. Internationale Zeitschrift Angewandter Physiologie with K. Arndt.
- (q) The depth of focus in blinding. Albrecht V. Graefes Archiv Ophthalen. With K. Arndt, 1963.
- (r) The sensitivity change, adaptation, and readaptation in the case of blinding of the eye. Published in a monthly publication "Optik und Feinmechanik," 1963.
- (s) Stroboscopic measurements in the stereoscopic visual field. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1963.
- (t) On the measurement of flash sensitivity. ibid, 1963.

9. Works Sent to the Publisher

- (a) Visual transmission of information in tachiscopic tests, using the Landolt-Ring. Will appear in Vision Research, 1964. Co-author I. Sipos.

- (b) The fundamentals of the blinding light effects in humans. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift Technischer Verlag Ilmenau, 1964.
- (c) Line of sight determination under conditions of reduced irritant complexes. With J. Reuter, 'Der Augenoptiker', 1964.
- (d) Transmission of information and the accomplishment in the visual spectrum. With H. Koenig and I. Reuter, 1964.

10. Patents

- (a) Stereoscopic layout to generate special stroboscopic motion. Munich, 1963.
- (b) Device to generate three-dimensional stroboscopic motion. Wirtschaftspatent, DDR, Berlin, 1963.

11. Patent Applications

- (a) Flash adaptometer and light adaptometer for ophthalmologic and experimental tests. Federal Republic of Germany, Munich, and in East Germany, East Berlin.
- (b) Electronic impulse transmitter for use with the electro-retinogram. With H. Gehrmann and I. Schusta. Federal Republic of Germany, Munich, and in East Germany, East Berlin.
- (c) Gel-contact lens electrode for use with the electro-retinogram. Federal Republic of Germany, Munich, and in East Germany, East Berlin.